

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Grand Duchess.
 EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—8:30—King Solomon.
 KOSTER & BIALOS—2 and 3—Carmenita.
 MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE—8:15
 —Theodore Thomas's Concert.
 MANHATTAN BEACH—8:15—Fireworks.
 PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—The Tar and the Tartar.
 TERRACE GARDEN—8—Black Hussar.

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Business Notices.

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 60 Avenue A, near East 4th St.
 100 West 57th St., corner 7th Ave.
 100 West 57th St., corner 7th Ave.
 100 West 57th St., corner 7th Ave.
 100 West 57th St., corner 7th Ave.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Emperor William inspected the Fifth Bridge, and afterward sailed from Leith in the Hohenzollern for Norway. Two Chilean Government vessels were nearly destroyed in a recent engagement with the insurgent cruiser Magellanes.
 The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Paris and throughout France. The annual convention of the National Educational Association of the United States was formally opened in Toronto. R. C. Duncan, the American who tried to kill his wife in North Wales, in May, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Domestic.—Three Democrats at Cleveland used revolvers in a fight over the merits of candidates; Campbell will probably be renominated on the first ballot. Another test of armor was held at Annapolis, at which Harvey-treated steel plates were uninjured. Superintendent Porter has written a letter defending the accuracy of the Census bulletin on municipal expenses. The New-York baseball team was defeated at Cleveland by a score of 2 to 10. The examination of negroes from the Navassa Phosphate Company began in Baltimore, and stories of cruelty were related. The National Editorial Association met in St. Paul.

City and Suburban.—An explosion of dynamite in the hold of a steamer killed two men. A policeman in Jersey City shot and killed a man and his wife. George Blinn, a jeweller, committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel. A strike occurred at the Appraisers' Stores. An attempt was made to burn the Prager studio building. The advisory board of the Western Traffic Association met at the Windsor Hotel. Winners at Jerome Park: Castalia, Merry Monarch, Rilev, Long Dunc, Arnold and Riot. Stocks dull and heavy under sales for foreign account; otherwise conditions were favorable to higher prices, but the closing was without special feature.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, but possibly with a sprinkle of rain; cooler at night. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 78.3-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Judge McAdam rendered a wholesome decision yesterday in a case of palpable usury in connection with a loan made by a certain "loan and guarantee company" consisting of a single individual. As the company has no actual existence, the Judge decided that its claim could not be enforced, and said plainly that the court did not look with favor upon "100 per cent loan and guarantee offices," which are calculated to enslave the poor with debt. We heartily commend Judge McAdam's ruling, and trust that it will have a discouraging effect upon the sort of business in which "this company" and others like it are engaged.

The Democratic harmony with a club to which we adverted yesterday as prevailing in the ranks of our friends the enemy in Ohio assumed an aggravated form last evening, when Campbellites and anti-Campbellites drew pistols and engaged in a lively skirmish. This typical Democratic incident foreshadows a lively convention in Cleveland to-day. Mr. Campbell will unquestionably be renominated, but not without a strong opposition; and when that fight is out of the way there will be another on the burning question of free coinage of silver. The solid ranks of Ohio Republicans make a refreshing spectacle over against the discordant and clashing hordes of the Democracy.

There are conflicting stories about the explosion of dynamite by which two men lost their lives on a steamship yesterday. If it is true that the workmen were not told that they were handling dangerous explosives, some one is seriously to blame; apparently the captain, though according to one account he himself was ignorant of the contents of the cases. The carelessness with which dynamite and kindred articles are transported was most disastrously shown by the recent explosion near Tarrytown. Yesterday's occurrence was not needed to emphasize the necessity of extreme caution in dealing with these marvels of modern invention.

Attention has been called by us from time to time to the success of Secretary Proctor in diminishing the number of desertions from the army. Several methods were resorted to for accomplishing this end, all reflecting credit upon the Secretary's practical sagacity. One of them was the simple device of scouring a better class of recruits, and it is a satisfaction to learn from a Washington dispatch that excellent results have been achieved in this direction. Instead of seeking recruits in the cities, the plan adopted

ed has been to go into the country districts and induce able-bodied men, of good habits, to enlist. It stands to reason that there is better material for soldiers here than in men who have "reached the end of their rope" in cities and go into the army as a last shift.

Mr. Depew understands no man better—the true philosophy of a vacation. He had to postpone his holiday for a short time this year, but he will enjoy it all the more in consequence. By going abroad year after year he secures that complete severance from his ordinary occupations and from business cares that is the essence of true recreation. Mr. Depew knows how to work hard; and he has also learned how to rest and recuperate. Not a few vacation-seekers can get a profitable hint from the agreeable interview with the New-York Central's president which is printed elsewhere in this paper.

THE STRANGERS—ARE THEY WELCOME?

At New-York alone 400,000 more immigrants arrived within the last year, and at all points probably 550,000. But the fact is no longer recorded, as such facts used to be, with unimpaired gratification and pride. Americans do no longer rejoice, as they once did, that this land has been made the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. There is no longer the same glad Christian enthusiasm because another host of fellow men and women have been brought within the uplifting influences of the churches and the schools and the more fortunate life of this country. Is it because the churches begin to doubt their power to Christianize? Is it because Americans begin to distrust the educating power of free institutions?

No doubt much of this latter distrust may be traced to the influence of labor organizations, and to the desire which they engender for monopoly in particular occupations. When the fathers of American-born sons can deliberately resolve in their trades unions to shut out those sons from opportunity to learn as apprentices the trades of their fathers, it is not strange that organizations chiefly controlled by men who were once immigrants themselves should think it well to bar the door against other immigration. Out of this spirit comes most of the current outcry against immigration, and its low and selfish motive does not prompt enactments that are wise, far-seeing or patriotic. Just as the Irishmen who came day before yesterday protested against the Germans who came yesterday, so the Germans who came yesterday are protesting against the Hungarians who come to-day. But all are drifting away from the patriotic spirit which welcomed, whether from Ireland, Germany or Hungary, the American citizen of tomorrow.

It is not to be denied that importation of convicts, of paupers, and of coolie or contract labor, had become an evil against which the Nation might well guard itself. But no one has seriously pretended that a large proportion of the recent immigration is of either of the justly proscribed classes. The convicts and the paupers are not those whom the trades unions wish most to exclude. There has grown up a feeling, moreover, even among the most intelligent and liberal people, that this country cannot assimilate and fit to worthy citizenship so large an army each year of ignorant, prejudiced and essentially alien people as comes to our shores, and that danger to American civilization and American institutions is involved by the continuance of unrestricted immigration.

If this is so, the fact is not a compliment to the influence of American institutions, or of American life and character and Christianity, upon the minds of those who come hither to live. It may be that the pride and the joy of earlier days were mistaken. It may be that our institutions and our churches cannot uplift or regenerate as readily as our fathers supposed, and need to be fenced in and defended from degrading contact for their own safety. If that be the fact, it must be manfully faced. But it would surely be well to consider the question somewhat seriously and even prayerfully, before deciding that we can only afford to send to the heathen a few picked missionaries, but cannot afford to admit within the sound of our own church bells, and within the example of our own lives, the millions who would gladly come.

Immigration and suffrage are often confused in the thinking of men. There may be sound reasons for excluding from suffrage every immigrant until he has lived in this country some years, and if so the easy remedy is to be found in a alteration of the laws of some States. Whether the immigrant shall be permitted to come here, live here and labor here is a different question. Perhaps it has not been discussed of late as carefully or as dispassionately as it should be in view of its real importance.

COORDINATE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Notable differences of opinion were developed in the discussion at the University Convocation concerning the best way of co-ordinating educational institutions from the high school to the university. Some experienced educators, indeed, expressed doubt whether the question was a practical one at all. It certainly does seem difficult to reach. The desirability of rendering the preparatory schools more efficient cannot be denied, but as Dean Schurman sensibly pointed out, these schools exist for the people and not for the colleges. How much they exist for the people and how little for the colleges is easy to imagine when the number of young men is considered whose final diplomas are received from the public high school or the private or the sectarian academy. We do not know that a count of these is had from year to year, but they must be a multitude in comparison with whom the combined freshmen classes of all our colleges are a feeble body.

Whether the time occupied in pursuit of education from the entry into a primary school to the reception of a university degree is more than it ought to be in the interest of thorough work is a question quite apart from that which concerns the average American boy. He knows, or his father knows for him, that it is more than he can afford. Other boys who dropped out after they had passed the academical stage are well along in their business career by the time the college boy is ready to start, and then he finds himself too old and with ideas too grand to begin where they began or to accept the compensation they were content to start upon, while at the same time he realizes his inability to get along without the experiences they have been through. Educators are on the right track when they look for a way of shortening the time within which a young man may win that degree which will imply a substantial education. Harvard's plan of making the whole reduction in the college term does not satisfy many experienced teachers, nor is it sufficient to solve the problem. According to the last annual report of Harvard College the average age of its graduates for the last ten years has been twenty-three, and probably this is a fair average for all the best universities. To lower it a single year is something, but it is not enough, and it ought not to be done wholly at the expense of the college course; especially when we all know that the waste in education is not so large during the college term as it is when boys are younger and less thoughtful.

The necessity in America is for a course of study the systematic pursuit of which will leave

a boy at twenty well educated in the classics not less than in those scientific studies that have become in late years a necessary part of a competent young man's equipment. If the able educators at the University Convocation agreed about anything, it was in the idea that this could be accomplished if method distinguished the work of teachers and diligence that of scholars. But in the present condition of grammar-school, high-school and academic work it is a plain impossibility. They must continue to exist for the masses, it is true, especially where in the main they are paid for by the masses, but a system of harmony should be arranged and maintained so that the movement of students from one grade and one school to the next until the last is reached shall be orderly and natural. Thoughtful public opinion already demands this, and there are signs that its demand will soon crystallize into a pressure that educators will respect. In the largest degree, and in the actual work of compromise, the matter is in their hands. The convocation at Albany was one of the hopeful steps through which a consensus of sentiment is to be reached. It is not disturbing that the debate indicated wide differences of opinion. These plainly show the difficulties to be overcome. But a reform that must be will be, and this is a reform that cannot be long delayed.

A SQUARE INDEORSEMENT OF THE TROLLEY

The decision of the State Railroad Commissioners in the Atlantic-ave. case possesses a profound interest for every city which is threatened by this form of electric propulsion and the owners of property in every street which is or may be liable to its invasion. In so many words the Commissioners say that the only question for them to consider is whether or not the consent of a majority of the property-owners directly interested has been given to the proposed change. On all the other points raised by the opponents of the trolley these officials have committed themselves irrevocably in favor of that method of applying electricity for the moving of street cars. These points were: Increased danger of fire from the trolley wires coming in contact with broken telegraph or telephone wires; impairment of the appearance of the streets by the erection of poles for the trolley wires; increased danger of running over pedestrians or coming in collision with vehicles; that the trolley was no better than horses so far as the public was concerned, and was wanted by the company solely in the interest of economy.

The Commissioners reply that with a guard-wire over the trolley-wire the increased danger of fire is not appreciable; that on the route in question the impairment of the appearance of the streets by the poles "would be of little consequence in comparison with the improvement in transit," though the admission is made that "some streets would be impaired by such erection"; that the danger of running over pedestrians and running down vehicles is inconceivable, since trolley-cars can be stopped as quickly as horse-cars, if not more quickly; and that "the Board deems that the (proposed) system is better than horses." These answers to the objections are followed up with the emphatic assertion that "this system of propulsion is in successful, satisfactory operation, within the personal knowledge of the Board, in a majority of the large cities of the United States." Whereupon the Commissioners naively ask with what propriety they can say that it is unfit for Brooklyn when a large majority of those most vitally interested—the abutting property-holders—have given their consent.

It is evident that the course of reasoning the Commissioners have gone through has convinced them of the superior merits and supreme excellence of the trolley, which experience has shown to be dangerous, disagreeable, noisy, unmanageable, and liable to get out of order, besides being paralyzed in the case of severe winter storms. There is no hope in the present Railroad Commission. The only hope is in the property-owners on streets which the trolley men are seeking to monopolize. In Brooklyn, fortunately, certain conditions were laid down for the company, which make action by the Mayor and Aldermen necessary to the introduction of the new system. This will doubtless serve to postpone the evil day, but can hardly do more than that. The Railroad Commissioners are squarely committed to the trolley, and whenever a horse-car company wishes to change its motive power hereafter it need reckon only with the interested owners of property. This is the fruit of the new law giving to these officials powers formerly exercised by Boards of Aldermen and the like.

EDWARD BURGESS.

It is a melancholy task to write of the death of a man who had so many claims as Mr. Edward Burgess upon the respect and admiration of the public. High and unique as was his professional place, it is still to be said of him that he had only stepped across the threshold of his career as a naval designer. He was only forty-two years old. His ambition and his scientific attainments were the pledge of an incomparable fame. Incomparable, indeed, it is even now, but he had worked within narrow limits, and his successes, though they gratified National pride and lifted a certain form of maritime architecture to a plane it had never reached before, were not in the largest sense useful. He was taken away at the very moment when he was beginning to employ his genius in the service of commerce rather than sport.

Thoroughly educated, gentle, refined and sensitive, Mr. Burgess possessed a nature almost severely practical. He was an example of a class of Americans which is happily growing numerous. As a naturalist and a mathematician he had already become distinguished before his skill in boatbuilding, first developed in the construction of a wonderful catboat for his own use, had suggested the labors that established his reputation. Knowledge of every sort was to him a means to an end, and the end was the thing upon which his eyes were always fixed. Theory led directly to experiment, experiment to a practical result, and no result, however successful, was so satisfactory in his own estimation as to do away with the desire for improvement. The designer of a vessel which had outstripped every other of her class and had demonstrated her title to a pre-eminent rank might reasonably have thought himself entitled to rest content with that achievement, at least until somebody else had made a greater one. But Mr. Burgess, with the field to himself, continually triumphed over himself. He was his own rival, and every new effort gave him new laurels. The Puritan struck her colors only to the Mayflower, and she to the Volunteer. When the Volunteer's work was done Mr. Burgess was in the position of Alexander when he was compelled to cease making conquests for want of a foe to overcome.

His reforms in the designing of centre-board yachts have frequently been discussed, and their effect at least is generally known. They have produced an American craft wherein speed and safety are combined in so perfect a degree as to render it unapproachable in the one respect and as capable as any in the other. Those foreigners who know the Burgess boats from personal examinations of them freely concede that they are as safe as any cutter that was ever built, and in that admission they abandon the

chief argument which the English have been accustomed to make against a shifting keel. To call it "unsportsmanlike" when it renders a vessel adaptable to any sea and any weather, insuring its fleetness without affecting its seaworthiness is of course foolish. Mr. Burgess's victory was for a National idea, and as such he earned National applause and popularity. That he was capable of work of much higher usefulness no one can doubt who knew his quality. His death inflicts a deplorable loss upon the country and the world.

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

We note on the part of our Democratic contemporaries a growing anxiety lest the Republican party in this State should make a blunder in the choice of a candidate for Governor. Their solicitude is becoming so burdensome that they are unable to carry it without signs of distress, and as the quickest way to procure relief they are offering to award the nomination themselves and save all concerned the pain of longer doubt and delay. There is no objection to this whatsoever, so far as we can see. Of course, the Republican Convention cannot accept all the candidates bestowed upon it. Some of them must inevitably be disappointed, but when the right man is produced the choice will be joyfully ratified, without the slightest feeling of irritation or jealousy because of the circumstance that he happened to be originally recommended by the adversary.

At the same time it is proper to say that our Democratic brethren must show caution and common sense. They must carefully consider the character of the party whose nomination they aspire to make. They need not expect to foist upon a candidate with the motto, "Rocks et preterea nihil," for we won't have him at any price. They will waste their time if they pick out a tool instead of a man. They will merely be humiliated if they bring forward somebody who is in need of a "vindication." In a word, they must resolutely reject every claim which would appeal to a Democratic Convention. If they proceed on these principles they may hereafter be consoled by the thought that though they failed to elect the next Governor of New-York they made no mistake when they nominated him.

WOMAN'S BASEBALL.

Who so strong as to withstand the fascinations of baseball? No one, it now seems. For years past men, now weighing less than 250 pounds, and have formed baseball clubs and gone out to play on hot days. A year ago the Rev. Frank Forsythe, of Rockland, this State, got into the habit of straying over into Ezra Green's back pasture with the boys, where he went behind the fence and caught Jim Shackley's curve and in-bat and shoots until the deacons took the matter up and deposed him. These facts are mentioned to show that nothing of a physical, mental or professional nature has ever kept men from playing baseball. But women have always refrained from playing the game, not because they did not like and appreciate it, but for the simple reason that it was thought that they could not throw a ball. There have, of course, been sporadic cases of women attempting to play baseball, but they have never amounted to much. This season, however, so prodigious in mad dogs, big snakes, mammoth caves, and other phenomena, seems destined to show that women can play baseball after all, else the news which comes from Washington, Ohio, is the invention of a conscienceless correspondent, which we should not like to believe.

According to the accounts from Washington, the young ladies there have organized a baseball nine, and played their first game a day or two ago. Their opponents were the Washington young men, and the score stood 22 to 17, in favor of the young men it is true, but when we consider how much more practice the young men have had, this score shows that the ladies will beat them before the end of the season. The first game was very exciting. The Rev. Stephen B. Alderson, D. D., was umpire. The reverend gentleman, although an enthusiast in baseball, found his position a hard one, as nearly every time that Miss Mabel Brown, the catcher for the young ladies, attempted to throw to second base, the ball would in some unaccountable way fly over her shoulder and strike him on the head. Once she tried three times with the same result, and finally she walked over to second and handed the ball to the base-woman. The baserunner had in the meantime stolen second, and while Miss Brown was making the return trip he sneaked along to third and tried to score but was cleverly put out by the young lady. She had brought the ball back with her in her handbag, unbeknown to the man, and she took it out and touched him just before he put his foot on the home-plate. This brilliant play was loudly applauded by the spectators. The young ladies were dressed in ordinary tennis costumes, with the addition that each wore a white apron. This was very convenient in catching the ball, and the fielders presented a novel and interesting sight, each standing and holding out her apron by the lower corners waiting for a fly ball to drop in. The old notion that a woman cannot throw with any force was disproved a number of times, notably when first-basewoman Stanford, daughter of Judge Stanford, in throwing to second, struck a spectator near the backstop. Notwithstanding that he was a large and powerful man, the force of the ball rendered him unconscious for over half an hour. In fact the ambulance was kept busy, and a number of spectators were removed to the Garfield Hospital. The Rev. Mr. Alderson received treatment on the field several times. Another game will be played next Saturday.

It is officially announced that the young ladies "will not travel, as they belong to the best families." Nobody supposed they would. But the value of the formation of their ball club is the value of the girls in all parts of the country. That tennis is, after all, only a child's game, and unworthy a sex about to put on trousers. Indeed, next summer, with trousers, the young women in Washington, Ohio, and in other places will have little difficulty in putting the young men to rout. But in the meantime, if the Washington game is any index, their play is not to be despised, and we welcome them to the field of the National game.

Judge McAdam enunciated some suggestive doctrine on the subject of nuisances arising of a case which came before him a day or two ago. In his opinion, anything that is "hurtful, noxious, disturbs happiness, is injurious," and "if it causes displeasure, gives pain or causes unpleasant sensations, it is offensive." Further he speaks feelingly of things which are "shocking to the finer feelings, irritating, causing unpleasant sensations and destroying the happiness of life and the comforts of home." There is no denying that life would be more comfortable, harmonious and satisfactory if these principles were all carried into actual every-day existence. But this is scarcely to be hoped for much in advance of the arrival of the millennium. Multitudes of things cause "unpleasant sensations," and people are vain to fall back upon the simple philosophy which finds expression in the phrase "Grin and bear it." They do not call upon the courts to protect them from everything that "causes displeasure," and Judge McAdam is doubtless thankful for their self-restraint. There are things that must be submitted to; the wise man discerns this and governs himself accordingly.

Senator Fassett is doubtless right when he says that in the campaign next fall the Republicans of this State will have to fight Hill and Hillman in some shape. Of course D. R. Hill is not going to give up his grip on the Democratic machine—he must retain it in order to further his Presidential ambition—and equally, of course, the Democratic candidate must be Hill's man. There is no flaw in this reasoning. The Governor-Senator may be depended on to put in his "best licks" for No. 1 every time.

It was a peaceful and lovely Sunday at Newport. A gentle breeze murmured along the beach and whispered to the trees. The ocean was as blue as the sky. All nature wore a seraphic smile. It was impossible to realize that in the harbor, separated by only a cable's length, Grover Cleveland and David Bennett Hill were rising and falling with the tide.

The modern ice-cart is one of the most dangerous vehicles that infest city streets in the summer season. It is heavy, thunderous, and is frequently driven in a reckless manner, as numerous pedestrians can bear witness. More convincing evidence is furnished by the reports within a day or two of a woman being killed by an ice-cart and of a man being run down and badly injured. It is self-evident that such heavy wagons should be driven with extreme care and with special regard for the rights of pedestrians. In a belated future ice may be delivered to houses through a system of tubes—if indeed ice shall then be a necessary of life; at all events, permanent relief from the ice-wagon of to-day would go far to recommend some features of the modern prophet's scheme of existence.

Another batch of the Jersey City ballot-box stuffers were sentenced to State Prison last week. Judge Lippincott's success in dealing with these cases entitles him to the warm thanks of friends of good and honest government everywhere. Nineteen of the gang have been "sent up" for eighteen months apiece, but unfortunately the final appeal in the earlier cases has not been decided. Nevertheless, ballot-box stuffing has received a decided set-back on the other side of the North River.

Excise Commissioner Koch is the man who, a year or so ago, appeared in court in a halcyon and victorious condition when summoned to plead to an indictment for neglect of official duty. In plain words, he was in a state of beastly intoxication. This high-minded public officer has been abroad, and is coming home to-day, when a host of Tammany heels will go down the bay to welcome him. The affair is under the management of some leading brewers, and a good many liquor-dealers whose licenses are now "hung up" will join in giving Koch the heartiest kind of greeting. This will be a spectacle for gods and men. President McKinley, of the Excise Board, is wisely going to stay at home and attend to the business which Koch's absence has enabled him to transact in the public interest.

The most amusing of our peculiar cornerers stopped his antics suddenly and became serious when he was informed that he might be removed from office if he exhumed the body of the murdered Smiler. The law has taken its course, and this restless and inquisitive official can find other occupation in answering promptly calls to places where his services are really needed.

The latest mountain-climbing railroad proposed is planned to run from Warren, N. H., to the top of Mount Moosilauke. This is one of the most considerable peaks of the Franconia section of the White Mountains, having an elevation of 4,811 feet, and as it is detached from the main group and lies to the west thereof it commands a view which by many observers is considered more satisfactory than that from the summit of Mount Washington itself. Moosilauke is lower and further inland, and so is not often covered with fog; consequently sightseers are subject to far fewer disappointments than on the highest peak of the range. The railroad now talked of will not be a difficult undertaking; the surveys have already been made, and no serious engineering obstacles have been met with. Such a railroad could not fail to prove popular and to attract thousands of visitors to a mountain that is not so well known as it deserves to be, although a comparatively easy carriage road leads to its summit.

The Annexed District has so many hills and valleys that it is not remarkable that the Rapid Transit Commissioners find difficulty in arranging a route for a rapid transit line beyond the Harlem. The Commissioners have visited the district and gone carefully over the ground, but have thus far failed to find a convenient and practicable route. Some method must be devised to reach the region of beautiful homes beyond the Harlem, and if the delay in the completion of the Commissioners' work results in the laying out of acceptable lines no one will complain that greater haste was not made.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor P. C. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, is among the possible successors of Mr. Proctor as Secretary of War, according to a "Boston Herald" dispatch from Washington.

While on his way to St. Petersburg, the youthful King Alexander of Serbia will pay a visit to his father, ex-King Milan, at Carlsbad.

A large and lonely element of Boston society is disturbed by a rumor that Nikisch, conductor of the favorite orchestra of the modern Athens, is about to resign of his post.

The Mexican Minister, Senor Romero, and his wife will visit Germany, Russia, Turkey, Greece, England and France this summer and fall, returning to Washington late in November.

Major McKinley will spend a fortnight in West Virginia, beginning early this week, as the guest of General Goff. The visit is said to be for rest and without political significance.

Miss Jefferson Davis, after reviewing the claims of various southern states to her husband's ashes, decides that Richmond shall be their final resting place, although this course involves a personal sacrifice on her own part. Beauvoir, however, she says, is too insecure a site for a tomb, for the little sandy peninsula on which the family estate in Mississippi is situated is in danger of being obliterated some time by the waves of the Gulf of Mexico.

"The question of personal bravery," says General Alger, "is always one of peculiar interest, but many a man who bore the reputation of having a charmed life owed it to the admiration of his opponents. As a rule, a soldier will never fire at a man who displays unusual courage. I know this from experience." Then he relates an incident of his experience with the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan. He had received orders by courier to report to General Sigel. He saw that to reach Kilpatrick in safety, and from that day to this he has not touched a gun. He was so badly frightened that I do not even look to the right or the left. Every moment I looked for another volley, and felt that I could not escape again. Not another shot was fired, and during the fifteen minutes that elapsed while I was in range of their guns round after round of cheers greeted me, but not a bullet was sent after me. I reached General Kilpatrick in safety, and from that day to this he has not touched a gun. 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